

## National Register of Historic Places Nominations Summaries

**The Bourne House**, constructed in 1955, is a one-story California Ranch-style house. The property is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its association with Cliff May, widely considered the “Father of the Modern Ranch House” and his partner, the architect Chris Choate. In the early 1950s, May and Choate designed a system of prefabricated components for suburban ranch houses based on principles Cliff May developed in the 1930s and 1940s. The designs were marketed nationally as Cliff May Homes. The Anderson Lumber Company obtained an exclusive contract for building the homes in Utah. The period of significance is 1955, the year of construction for these and other Cliff May Homes in the Maywood Hills Subdivision on the east bench of Salt Lake County. The Bourne House is one of five houses based on Model 3212, the most common model out of fifteen total Cliff May Homes built in Maywood Hills. The property had only one owner during the historic period, G. Ernest “Ernie” and Irmgard Schroettle Bourne. The Bourne House, like all of the Cliff May Homes in Maywood Hills, has undergone modifications, but all of the changes have stayed true to the Cliff May principles. Although now revered by their current owners, the Bourne House and its neighbors represent a failed experiment and the limits of the “California Ranch-style life” outside of southern California. Out of all the Cliff May Homes built in Maywood Hills, the Bourne House epitomized the style with its unique orientation and a continuous-use swimming pool. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Listing and Submission: Historic Resources of Mount Olympus-Millcreek Community, Salt Lake County, Utah. The Bourne House contributes to the historic resources of the Olympus Cove area of unincorporated Salt Lake County

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**The Butler, Donald & Erma, House**, constructed in 1955, is a one-story California Ranch-style house. The Butler House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its association with Cliff May, widely considered the “Father of the Modern Ranch House” and his partner, the architect Chris Choate. In the early 1950s, May and Choate designed a system of prefabricated components for suburban ranch houses based on principles Cliff May developed in the 1930s and 1940s. The designs were marketed nationally as Cliff May Homes. The Anderson Lumber Company obtained an exclusive contract for building the homes in Utah. The period of significance is 1955, the year of construction for these and other Cliff May Homes in the Maywood Hills Subdivision on the east bench of Salt Lake County. The Butler House is one of four houses based on Model 2113, out of fifteen total Cliff May Homes built in Maywood Hills. The Butler House represents the evolution of the two-room prefabricated homes for the post-World War II family. The original owners, Donald and Erma Butler, who owned the home until 2013, expanded the house twice, but maintained the qualities of a quintessential Cliff May ranch house: open living space and access to the outdoors. The house was rehabilitated in 2014. Although revered by their current owners, the Butler House and its neighbors represent a failed experiment and the limits of the California Ranch-style living outside of southern California. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Listing and Submission: Historic Resources of Mount Olympus-Millcreek Community, Salt Lake County, Utah. The Butler House contributes to the historic resources of the Olympus Cove area of unincorporated Salt Lake County.

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**The Fish-Baughman House**, constructed in 1955, is a one-story California Ranch-style house. The property is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its association with Cliff May, widely considered the “Father of the Modern Ranch House” and his partner, the architect Chris Choate. In the early 1950s, May and Choate designed a system of prefabricated components for suburban ranch houses based on principles Cliff May developed in the 1930s and 1940s. The designs were marketed nationally as Cliff May Homes. The Anderson Lumber Company obtained an exclusive contract for building the homes in Utah. The period of significance is 1955, the year of construction for these and other Cliff May Homes in the Maywood Hills Subdivision on the east bench of Salt Lake County. The Fish-Baughman House is one of five houses based on Model 3212, the most common model out of fifteen total Cliff May Homes built in Maywood Hills. The Fish-Baughman House had two owners during the historic period, Joseph and Dorothy Fish, and Stephen and Marian Baughman. Neither family made substantial modifications to the design. In particular, the house maintained its indoor-outdoor feeling with multiple doors to the yard and pool area. Although now revered by their current owners, the Fish-Baughman House and its neighbors represent a failed experiment and the limits of the California Ranch-style living outside of southern California. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Listing and Submission: Historic Resources of Mount Olympus-Millcreek Community, Salt Lake County, Utah. The Fish-Baughman House contributes to the historic resources of the Olympus Cove area of unincorporated Salt Lake County.

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**Historic Resources of Mount Olympus-Millcreek Community.** Mount Olympus is a census designated community on the east bench of the Salt Lake Valley. Mount Olympus is also commonly known as Olympus Cove, a collection of neighborhoods east of Wasatch Boulevard between the Mount Olympus wilderness area and Millcreek Canyon. The Salt Lake County Historic Preservation committee has designated the Olympus Cove Historic Preservation Area for the purposes of identifying, evaluating, and preserving historic resources in the area. The boundaries of the Mount Olympus Community within the Millcreek Township include Millcreek Canyon and several neighborhoods north of the canyon to the mouth of Parley’s Canyon. Within the Salt Lake Valley, the Mount Olympus/Olympus Cove neighborhoods have strong name recognition since the first post-World War II developments were marketed to prospective buyers. The Mount Olympus Community has distinctive boundaries within the Millcreek Township. The area is bounded by the mountains on three sides, and divided from neighborhoods to the west by the historic Wasatch Boulevard and the later Interstate-215 belt route freeway system. For these reasons, the Mount Olympus Community was selected as an excellent candidate for a Multiple Property Listing framework.

The area has two distinct themes of development based topography and land-use: 1) recreational development in Millcreek Canyon in the first half of the twentieth century and 2) the post-World War II subdivision boom east of Wasatch Boulevard. These two themes are represented by two historic contexts: the Historic Resources of Millcreek Canyon, 1918–1952; and the Mount

Olympus Subdivision Development Boom Period, 1946–1969. With the exception of the subdivision noted above, there have been no comprehensive cultural resource surveys of either Millcreek Canyon or the Olympus Cove neighborhoods. The inclusive dates for the Millcreek Canyon are based on the historic development of the canyon's residential recreational tracts as represented by a half-a-dozen properties in the Utah State Historic Preservation database of historic resources. The inclusive dates for the Mount Olympus subdivision boom are based on a study of subdivision plats in the area marked by a slow-down in development that culminated with the construction of the I-215 freeway in 1969.